

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA,

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

NO. 60

THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

TERMS:

One Year, (in advance)	\$14 00
Six Months, do	8 00
Three Months, do	5 00
Fortnightly, do	0 75

WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

TERMS:

For Annual, in advance	\$6 00
For Six Months	4 00
For Three Months	2 50
Per Week	0 25

PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley Streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

B. D. Lovell, Victoria, V. I.	Nanaimo, V. I.
John H. Higgins, Victoria, V. I.	Cowichan, do
Sam'l Harris, Victoria, V. I.	New Westminster, do
Clarkson & Co., Victoria, V. I.	Quesnel, do
Barnard's Express	Williams Lake, do
do	Vanwaikie, do
do	Richfield, do
do	Barkerill, do
do	Camerontown, do
L. P. Fisher, Victoria, V. I.	Clinton, do
Hudson & McCarty	San Francisco, do
F. Algar	11 Clement's Lane, London, do
G. Street	30 Cornhill, London, do

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 20, 1868.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED

Feb 19—Sch. Anna, Elvin, San Juan

Sip Harriet, Conway, San Juan

Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, San Juan

Sip Deerfoot, Bullian, Pt Townsend

CLEARED.

Feb 19—Snr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend

Sip Codfish, Brown, Barclay Sound

Sip Lady Franklin, Pritchard, R.

GOODS ON THE WAY.

Per brig ORIENT from San Francisco, Feb 13.

3 sks abalone, 2 os aves, 6 pkgs agricultural im-

pements, 8 os axes, 130 100lb skeins barley, 80 ozs

brooms, 1 bale bags, 2 cs blocking, 21 cs bolts &

sh es, 100 sks beans, 52 coils cordage, 4 tins

complete, 50 cs candles, 20 cs cloth bags coffee, 10

cs case goods, 50 lbs raisins, 33 pkgs dried fruit,

4 bxs groceries, 1 cs grease, 3 cks glassware, 2

pkgs hardware, 5 tons hay, 1 csk ink, 1 bale lamps

43 pkgs Chinese mds, 15 bales meal, 13 kgs

nails, 250 cs coal oil, 17 bales 15 cs paper, 40 cs

lard, 60 firkins 1 cs butter, 710 mats rice, 55 bales

salt, 129 bxs soap, 4 bales stationery, 95 bags 98

kegs sugar, 100 bbls 100 kegs syrup & molasses,

1 csk shovels, 10 qrks whiskey, 11 bb 1 1/2

brandy, 13 pipes g. n., 20 cs bitters, 17 bxs 25 lbs

cobacco, 20 chs 100 bxs tea, 21 doz woodenen

200 sks wheat, 27 cs yeast powder. Value \$24,352

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb 17.—It is reported on good authority that General Sherman has written to the President declining to accept either the brevet rank tendered or the command of a new department. In case the President refuses to relieve him he will tender his resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb 17.—Amendments to diplomatic appropriation bill, providing for missions to Greece and Rome were rejected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The press all comment on the Grant and Johnson correspondence. The Tribune says Grant has entirely overthrown the charge of insubordination, and that Johnson appears willing to wound, but is afraid to strike.

The Herald declares for Grant for President. The Times says Grant may have been hasty, and may have given the President to understand that he would aid in keeping Stanton out; but no doubt is prepared him for his final action.

The World says Grant is convicted of duplicity, and that he has pursued an unmanly course. The Sun says the net wherein the President and four of his Secretaries sought to ensnare Grant has been totally destroyed. The Post says the President merely plays the scold. The Commercial thinks both the President and Grant acted honestly, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable consequences of Radicalism.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Some difficulty has occurred between Hancock and Grant in consequence of the former's reorganization of the New Orleans City Council. The telegraph does not furnish the details. It is inferred from what is said that Grant has directed Hancock to revoke the order. The latter declined, and has laid the facts before the President. It is reported that Hancock has tendered his resignation.

South America.

NEW YORK, Feb 17.—Cholera was raging terribly at Buenos Ayres; there being from 150 to 200 victims daily. The citizens were flying from the city.

At Villa Neuva ten out of twenty laborers on the railroad had died, almost all the laborers and people were flying in all directions.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 17.—New York quotations at 11 o'clock: gold, 14 1/2; legal tender, 7 1/2@7 1/2.

Flour unchanged, restricted to the wants of the local market; wheat \$2 70. Barley apparently firm at \$1 80@1 90. Oats, \$1 85@1 95.

VICTORIA,

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

THURSDAY MORNING,

FEBRUARY 20, 1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

</

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, Feb 20, 1868.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance
on insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or
the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and
weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates
and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, together with a statement of the trade of the year ending June 30th, 1866, have just been published. In these returns it appears that the total value of exports and imports of Canada, including coin and bullion, was as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Year ending June 30, 1866.....	\$56,318,380.	\$53,802,310
Year ending June 30, 1867.....	45,480,143.	59,641,057
Increase.....		\$5,816,668
Decrease.....		\$7,842,237

The export trade of 1866 in goods, the produce of Canada, and including products of the mines, fisheries, forests, animals and their produce, agricultural products, manufactures, vessels built at Quebec, miscellaneous articles and coin and bullion, was \$52,134,688 against \$45,070,219 in 1867. The following statement shows the different countries to which these exports were made and the respective amounts:

	1866.	1867.
To Great Britain.....	\$12,766,668	\$13,231,906
To British North America.....	1,071,116	3,418,689
To British West Indies.....	63,916	63,815
To United States.....	32,687,643	22,859,084
To France.....	1,200	2,200
To Germany.....	52,705	20,314
To other foreign countries.....	700,714	504,577
	\$47,859,201	\$40,470,102

From the above it will be seen that in 1867 nearly \$10,000,000 less of Canadian produce was exported to the United States than in 1866, while there has been an increase of about \$500,000 to Great Britain and \$1,850,000 to British North America. The decrease in the exports to the United States has been in animals and in flour principally—the result of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. In 1866 the total of imports was \$53,802,319, against \$59,048,987 in 1867. The increase of nearly two millions and a half in dutiable goods is made up chiefly in the articles of woollens (of which about a million and a half were imported in 1867 in excess of 1866), sugar, iron and hardware, Indian corn and other grains, free to August 15, 1866, but subsequently paying duty. The increase in coin and bullion coming into Canada is very noticeable, amounting to about \$1,220,000. The following statement shows the excess of coin and bullion imported over that exported in 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.
Coin, &c., imported.....	\$5,191,842	\$4,411,312
Coin, &c., exported.....	2,397,591	2,916,034
Remaining in Canada.....	\$2,794,251	\$3,495,758

Subjoined is a comparative statement of the value of imports, omitting coin and bullion, classified according to countries, for 1865-66 and 1866-67:

	1865.	1866.
From Great Britain.....	\$28,984,499	\$34,000,059
To British North America.....	857,69	1,188,573
To British West Indies.....	105,000	137,802
From the United States.....	15,212,834	14,091,554
From France.....	1,15,090	1,174,344
From Germany.....	333,810	333,491
From other foreign countries.....	1,510,615	1,711,131

It will thus be seen that Canada took from Great Britain over five millions of dollars worth more in 1867 than in 1866, while from the United States she took less in 1867 by \$1,180,000. We also find that while that province imported from Great Britain in 1867 much more than double her exports to that country, the United States gave her nearly nine millions of dollars less than she took, paying specie for a large share of the balance against them. The same fact was also apparent in 1866, and in a more remarkable degree, but that year was exceptional in its character, embracing, as it did, the period of great activity previous to the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. From these facts it would appear that the United States have more to gain by a new treaty than Canada has, and that it could hardly fail to benefit both countries.

Prince Alfred in Australia.

HIS MOVEMENTS THERE.

SYDNEY, Dec. 1, 1867.

The Prince's visit has been the absorbing topic of the month. His Royal Highness spent twenty-three days in South Australia, and during that time business there was suspended. During his stay there he received deputations and addresses from all the public bodies, attended banquets and balls got up in honor of his visit, was serenaded by six hundred members of the German musical societies each bearing a torch, reviewed the volunteers, attended the opera and was so delighted with the magnificent impersonation of Madame Escott as the Duchess of Ferrara, and Mr. Squires as Genaro, in Lucrezia Borgia, that he has become the patron of the Lyster troupe during their stay in the colonies. On the 6th ult. he laid the foundation stone of the Wesleyan College, and afterwards visited the Kapunda mines; then spent a week in the lake country, fishing, shooting, witnessing native corroborees and otherwise enjoying himself. On the night of the 19th he attended a grand ball at Government House, and on the 20th embarked on board the Galatea. On the

21st the Galatea left Glenelg; at noon that day she was reported off Port McDonnell and on the 23d arrived at Port Phillip Heads, the entrance to the harbor of the capital of Victoria, where she was met by Governor Sir Manners Sutton, the Hon. J. McCulloch (the Premier), and other members of the Ministry who had arrived there on the previous evening in the colonial war steamer Victoria. A flotilla of twenty-five steamers arrived soon after from Melbourne having on board over ten thousand passengers, and as soon as the Galatea proceeded up the bay the steamers took up their assigned positions in two lines, and thus escorted the Galatea arrived at her moorings, amidst salvos of artillery from ships and shore batteries. This was late on last Saturday evening, and it was considered advisable to postpone the Prince's official landing until Monday. Accordingly at noon on the 25th his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh landed on Victorian soil. The day was in every respect a holiday.

A cloudless blue sky such as those living in the temperate zones never see, the shipping dressed with colors, the public buildings and business premises decked with flags, evergreens and transparencies, and many festooned with brilliant colored drapery. The city was crowded with visitors, and fully 150,000 persons thronged the streets. On stepping ashore the Prince was escorted by the Governor and Executive Council. Fifty young girls, dressed in white, strewed the path with flowers, and after receiving an address from the Mayor of Sandridge, he entered the carriage, accompanied by the Governor and the equerries in waiting, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. The procession then proceeded to Emerald

Hill, where a splendid triumphal arch was erected, under which the Mayor and Corporation presented an address to the royal visitor, and a large number of children sang the national anthem. The Friendly Societies here joined the processions, which extended fully a mile, and entered Melbourne under the triumphal arch on Prince's Bridge. The Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne on a raised dais presented the Prince with their address in the presence of at least 50,000 spectators; and eleven thousand school children sang the national anthem. The procession then proceeded westward down Collins street, where a triumphal arch had been erected, through William, Bourke, and Spring streets to the Treasury—where the Addresses from the Legislative Council and Assembly were presented amid immense cheering. From the Treasury the procession proceeded along Collins street and Swanston street to Toorak where Government House was placed at his entire disposal.

The excitement was immense and the day singularly free from accidents. The only one of any note being an infant crushed to death in the arms of its mother, who had thoughtlessly rushed with the throng to see the Prince. At night, Fitzroy Gardens, one of the most spacious and tasteful amongst the public reserves set apart as "lungs for the city," was illuminated with about 6000 colored-lamps, Chinese lanterns, &c., while from the Flagstaff hill and other parts of the city fireworks were displayed, and as far as the eye could reach or telescope aid the vision, every hill within a radius of fifty miles was crested with flames. Such bonfires never were seen before, some of them contained over 100 tons of firewood rendered still more inflammable by the addition of tar, resin, &c. On Tuesday the Prince held a levee, at which 2000 persons were present, and in the evening the illuminations, par excellence, took place. Every form of gas device all descriptions of transparencies, in fact everything and anything that would add to the brilliancy of the scene had been provided, and the Prince, being driven through the principal streets with Sir Manners and Lady Sutton, stated that even in London he had never seen anything so brilliant, except the reception of the Prince of Wales. On the 27th the festivities commenced with a cricket match—Natives of Australia against the World, which the former won. At night there was another display of fireworks and illuminations during which an event occurred which has to some extent marred the elation of the occasion. On the Protestant Hall a large public building in which the Orange Lodges meet, a transparency was displayed which offended some of the Roman Catholic party, who have on almost every occasion used their influence to repress any public acts tending to advance the interests of their Protestant fellow colonists. A party of Catholics attacked the building and destroyed the transparency, and in return were fired upon by some of the inmates of the building, who shot three of the Catholic party. Next day four of the Orange party were arrested and remanded for a week. On Thursday there was a grand free banquet to the poor and never was such a spread seen before in Australia. Covers were laid for 20,000; committee of 200 married ladies, each assisted by seven young ladies and gentlemen ad libitum, acted as hostesses, croupiers and waiters. Fountains of native wine supplied the beverages, and between guests and spectators fully 100,000 persons were present; but the festivities were marred by the absence of the Prince, whose conduct in acting thus has given great offence to the colonists who have bounty gratuitously provided a free repast for their poorer brethren. The Prince visited the theatre at night, and next day laid the foundation stone of the new Town Hall.

Yesterday was a gala day in the sporting world, as the Victorian Racing Club had provided a special day's racing in honor of the Prince, and voted £1000 in stakes in addition to the sweepstakes subscribed by the owners of the horses. The events were:—A plate of £100 won by Mr. Fisher's Satellite. Hordle Race of £150 added to a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, 20 subscribers for which 18 started; Mr. Fisher's Satellite again proving the winner, Lady Clare second. The Sapling Stakes of 10 sovereigns each with £200 added, won by D. L. J. Smith's Melancholy, Jacques Louane second, Fenella third. The Duke of Edinburgh Stakes of 5 sovereigns each with £50 added, won by Tim Whiffler (a Sydney horse by New Warrior) Exile Stakes of 10 sovereigns each with £250 added, by Mr. Tait's Fireworks, by Kelpie out of Gaslight; and the Railway

Stakes of 5 sovereigns each with £150 added, won by Rip Van Winkle. The Prince was present throughout the day and witnessed the races from the judge's box.

The British Army in Abyssinia.

An English officer writes: Senafe cuts no respectable figure on the map of Abyssinia and has been so much written about and talked about as one of our principal posts that I expected to find it a town, or at least a large village. I was considerably astonished, therefore, at being told, as we entered an open and rather barren looking valley, seemingly uninhabited, about two miles from the top of the Koomayee Pass, that this was Senafe, and I was just coming to the conclusion that the Semnians burrowed in warrens like rabbits, when I caught sight of two or three small clusters of wretched hovels stowed away under the shelter of the mountain side. They are built with clay stuck with rough stones, and only about seven feet in height, with flat roofs, which must lead a hard life in the rainy season, but are of considerable length and breadth, having to hold all the proprietor's cattle and sheep, as well as the more immediate members of his family. No inviolate distinctions, however, is to be made between his quadrupeds and his blood relations. The former, in consideration of their number and size, have by far the largest share of the apartment assigned to their use, while a small space, marked off with stakes and twisted grass, is reserved as the parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen of the latter.

The house has naturally but one story and all the inmates seem to live amicably together on a perfect footing of equality and dirt. Those half human habitations belong to a tribe of our trusty allies, the Shohoes; though I conclude the tribe has a mixture of Abyssinian blood in it, as many of its members are Christians—in it, the Christianity consisting chiefly in a bit of blue ribbon round the neck worn to show that they are not Mussulmans. The genuine cut and out Abyssinians live a few miles further from this, out I am told that many of their villages are very much in the Shohoe style. I have not yet had time to explore any of them nor have I yet seen any of the people in our camp, though I hear they are slowly beginning to make their way into it. Two or three Tigre chiefs from a neighbouring district came yesterday to pay their respects to Colonel Mereseth, and presented him with a jar of hydromel and a cow, which last, however took the first opportunity to run away, giving rise to an uncharitable suspicion on the part of the British that the

animal was kept for purposes of prostitution and trained into a patriotic preference of the interest of her fellow countrymen. The chiefs were full of polite and friendly offers of assistance and a fair supply of forage for the baggage animals—most welcome offering—has been sent into the camp. As the word chief has an imposing sound, which may mislead people at home into the notion that all Tigre are towering spears and bucklers in our aid, I ought perhaps to explain that chiefs here seem as common as colonels in America, and that these polite and friendly warriors were perhaps only the head men of some such small group of mud cabins as those of Senafe, with no profound political motive than the national instinct to get something out of a stranger. However, the little men strive to show which way the big men are inclined, and some of the chiefs, such as Kasrai and those I named in yesterday's letter, are really powers in the land.

Senafe, though rather disappointing to those who came expecting to see an Abyssinian town, is satisfactory enough from a strategical point of view. There is enough good camping ground for a large army and plenty of water. Our camp is pitched in an open, irregular valley, crowded at intervals with masses of mountain and rocks which would look lolly anywhere else, but are mere excrescences on the table land of Abyssinia. At either end the valley winds round and swells into a plain, equally convenient for camp and well adapted for the manœuvres of cavalry, more table land, spacious, but frequently interrupted by low ranges of hills, stretches away out to the east, but on the southwest the plateau abruptly breaks, and looking down from it, one sees as far as the eye can reach northward but one wild series of mountain chains, rising and falling in every variety of angles and elevation, until at last the horizon is bounded by a giant range which towers high above all the rest. Among them are several of those extraordinary fastnesses said to be peculiar feature of this country—a square mass of rock, flat at the top, but with sides bare and steep as the walls of a fortress and having seemingly as little natural relation a fortress to the green mountain top on which they stand.

* SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO AN ACTRESS.—While Miss Ross was performing at Greencock the part of "Juliet," where the actress is supposed to stab herself, Miss Ross actually caused the dagger to pierce her flesh immediately over the region of the heart, causing blood to flow. Dr. Richmond, who happened to be in the boxes, was immediately called, and upon examination of the wound he ascertained that the weapon, having fortunately pierced the actress in an oblique direction, had escaped touching a fatal part. Fortunately the injury was not so severe as to prevent Miss Ross appearing on the following evening.—Glasgow Herald.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unsolicited Testimony.—Mr. Rippon, Hairdresser of Exeter, in a letter dated July 1st, 1862, writes: "My wife had been a great sufferer for several years from bad legs. After trying many different applications for months together to no purpose, a lady strongly recommended your medicament, and I do assure you we feel most thankful to her and yourself for the perfect cure they have effected. My wife is now able to take a walk of four or five miles with comfort. You may publish this letter, and I only hope it may be the means of inducing other sufferers to use your admirable remedies, which have proved a blessing indeed to us." Such testimonials are indisputable."

IMPERISHABLE!

The fragrance such as it is, of the ordinary toilet extracts, passes away in a few moments, and is lost forever; but the delicious perfume of the genuine MURRAY & LANSMAN'S FLORIDA WATER can be removed from the handkerchief only by washing.

As there are worthless counterfeits, of this exquisite perfume, buyers should always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Are you Sick?

What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels costive, and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened, and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast, and under the shoulder-blade? Do not despair; there is hopes and health for you in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Used together they will relieve you of every trace of sickness, and enable you to enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life."

* * * The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. THE ITALIAN DRUGGISTS, Solo Agent, 419 Clay st., San Francisco. yd

For sale at the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,

Solo Agent, 419 Clay st., San Francisco. yd

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

1868.

FOR CASH!**FOR CASH!****VICTORIA HOUSE.****SELLING OFF WINTER STOCK**

The Proprietors having determined upon closing out at once

The Balance of their Winter Stock,

Offer the same to the Public at rates

CONSIDERABLY BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

The Goods in question are mostly NEW GOODS, just received from London, and are only offered at these rates in consequence of their arrival so late in the season.

WM. DENNY, Manager.

FOR CASH!**FOR CASH!****The Hudson's Bay Comp'y**Have in Stock and offer for Sale,
Ex "PRINCE OF WALES" from London,

THE FOLLOWING:

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c. Provisions and Oilman's Stores

BAGS...Gunny, Dundee and carpet
BAKES...Blue, green, scarlet and red
BLANKETS...White, 3 to 4 pds.; Colored, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 points
CARPETS...Crosstap and Sons Brussels, Tapistry, Kid
Linen, Twilled, Hemp and Harch Rugs
CLOTH...Superfine blue, black, scarlet, blue and brown
bucker, Scotch tweed and fancy coating
COTTON...29 and 36 in grey domestic, "Horrockses"
bleached long cloth, 9½, 5½ and 7½ printed, and
blue striped; 7½ navy blue, regatta and turniture
DIAPEL...8 bleached table and 4 nursery
MATCHES...Singe and double hair
NAPKINS...5½, 6½ dinner table
OSBURN...29 in 34 and 42 for low Heats
SHIRTING...72 and 90 in crozon and linen, 45 in Russia
STROUD...White, blue, scarlet and green
THICKAD...Black, white, blue and brown colored
TOWELS...White and brown Turkish, bleached and
lawn buckwheat
WADDING...White and black lined bed tick
ALPACAS...White checked and pale yellow
CLOTHING...Ladies', children's and infants' under
CLOAKING...all wool, black and drab mircen
COUPON BOX...Drab, black and fancy cassette and molto
skin
CLOTHS...White damask, assorted sizes
COVERS...Cotton and woolen napkins
DRYERS...All pointed c-harg
DRESSSES...More antique and delicate
FEATHERS...Black and colored ostrich, scarlet, military
and black fox tail
FLANNEL...White and colored Saxons and wove batte
GINGHAM...4-4 day and fancy Scotch
GLOVES...Ladies', ladies' and children's cloth, colored and
white kid
HATS...Ladies' and girls' trimmed straw
HOSIERY...A large assortment men's, women's and
children's
HOOD...Ladies' and girls' woolen opera
HARNESSES...Horse, Indiana, coral and black silk,
5½ and 7½ white cambic, colored cotton and
Turk red cambic
HOLLAND...4 iron man
HOLLAND...4 do window 32 to 40 inches
LINEN...44 fathoms
LAMBSKIN...34 bleached and unbleached
LAWN...Black and colored French
PLAIDS...4 gals white and colored bed quilts
RIBBON...black & wet and colored sarcans
COATS...Heavy tweed and do sefield, black cloth frock,
blue plaid and wincey over
CLOTHING...Grey Doe; Grey Whitney; Blue Beaver;
Highland
CRAVATS...Black and Fancy Silk
COLLARS...White Linen and Enameled Paper
DRAWERS...Bleached Swansdown; Scarlet and White
Flannel; White Serge; Sheetland and White Lambs
FANCY...Men's and Boys' Heavy and Dope
HANES...Black Felt Victor, Etonian and Oxford
JACKETS...Blue Pilot; Seamen's Monkey and Beaver
Cloth Sac
SHIRTS...Men's and Boys' Blue, Grey and Scarlet Serge;
MELTON...White Linen; Regatta and Striped Cotton;
Fancy...White Linen and Enameled Paper
SILK...White Flannel and Merino Under
SUEDE...Men's and Boys' Heavy and Dope
TROUSERS...Men's Heavy, Fancy Dope and Tweed; Blue
Pilot; Railroad Drill; Bedford Cord; Drab and White
Molkin; Corduroy and Canvas Overall; Boys'
Fancy Tweed and Dope
VESTS...Men's and Boys' Fancy Doe; Black and Blue Cloth and Ber
t...Wool
BOOTS...Men's Blucher; Calf Wellington; Watergait
Elastic Side; Balmoral and Sea; Ladies' Caf' and
Glove Side; Elastic Side; Girls' do do; Children's
Laced Copper-toe

Provisions and Oilman's Stores.

Sundries.

BRICKS...Best Fire; Brushes; Seed and Fancy Brads

BUTTONS...Mother of Pearl Coat, Jacket, Vest and Shirt

COMFORTERS...Men's and Boys' Heavy and Dope

TROUSERS...Men's Heavy, Fancy Dope and Tweed; Blue

Pilot; Railroad Drill; Bedford Cord; Drab and White

Molkin; Corduroy and Canvas Overall; Boys'

Fancy Tweed and Dope

CANDLES...Price's Belmont Sperm, in

20-lb boxes

BLOCKS...Patent with Brass Sheaves

BUNTING...Red, White and Blue

CANVAS...Star, Extra and Navy Botted, Nos 1 to 7

LAITERNS...Regulation Signal

OAKUM...Cotton Waste and Ensigns

METAL...Yellow; Tar, Pitch and Varnish

GET YOUR SHIRTS

Naval Stores

BLOCKS...Patent with Brass Sheaves

BUNTING...Red, White and Blue

CANVAS...Star, Extra and Navy Botted, Nos 1 to 7

LAITERNS...Regulation Signal

OAKUM...Cotton Waste and Ensigns

METAL...Yellow; Tar, Pitch and Varnish

GET YOUR SHIRTS

POLISHED

AT THE

GEORGE'S SHIRTS

EUREKA LAUNDRY.

Orders left at FELL & CO.'s store, Fort street, will be

attended to.

TENDERS FOR FENCING.

SEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO

the undersigned, are required on or before the 20th

inst. for erecting a mile or more of Cattle Fencing in Victoria District, in a neighborhood where posts can be split on the beach and poles cut upon the ground.

Descriptions and a plan of the property can be seen at

the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily to be accepted.

Apply to H. F. HEITZMAN, Agent,

FELL & CO., Merchantile Agents,

Government Street, Victoria.

To be convinced of the above call and see.

GOVERNMENT STREET (Opposite the Theatre), VICTORIA, V.I.

old am

VICTORIA, V.I.

MARCH 10, 1868.

BEST CLOTHING STORE OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, W. WILSON'S.

CLOTHING —AND— UNDERCLOTHING

BEST VALUE, BEST QUALITY,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
RECEIVED LAST STEAMER.

THE VICTORIA

Seed and Nursery Establishment,

Yates street - - Victoria,
(NEXT DOOR TO WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S OFFICE.)

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON

BY REQUEST OF NUMEROUS FRIENDS, HAVE OPENED THE ABOVE

Establishment where a supply of first class articles will be kept constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

the lowest remunerative prices.

They have just received per Express, from the celebrated house of P. LAWSON & SONS, of London and Edinburgh, a large supply of

NEW SEEDS FOR THE FARM & GARDEN,

ORDER WHILST AS TO QUALITY AND GROWTH.

In addition to old favorites, will be found many VALUABLE NOVELTIES, now for the first time introduced into this Colony. They have also

Selected Seeds of Island Growth.

All Seeds tested before sent out.

In their Nursery Gardens situated on Fort Street, will be cultivated only the choicest Fruit Trees, Flowers, Shrubs, &c., for the climate of the Garden, Pleasure Grounds, &c., laid out, planted by contractor or otherwise. Greenhouses built and heated on most approved principles.

Yates street, Victoria, Feb. 1st, 1863.

The GARDENER'S CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE can be read at our Store.

Birmingham House,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE STORE, Fort Street (opposite Broad Street).

The above Establishment was OPENED on MONDAY, 9th December, with a Full and General Assortment of

ENGLISH & AMERICAN HARDWARE

Just received per "MERCARA," from Liverpool, and ex late Parcels from San Francisco, comprising in part as follows:

Filters,
Sponge and Hip Baths,
Coal Vases, &c.
Nursery Fenders—
Fire Guards,
Enamelled Ware, &c.
China Candlesticks,
Toilet Cans,
Skittles,
Lanterns of all kinds,

E. P. Cruet Frames,
E. P. Tea and Coffee Services,
E. P. Spoons and Forks,
E. P. Candlesticks,
Moderator Globes and Chimneys,
Coal Oil Lamps, &c.
Bar Tumblers,
Boilers, from 16 to 50 gallons,
Brushes and Brooms,
Cutlery.

And every description of Carpenter's and Builder's Hardware and Tools.

KENT & EVANS,
Managers.

FRESH SEEDS.

Yates street, - - Victoria.

JAY & BALES

Are prepared to supply FRESH Island raised and Imported

Agricultural, Vegetable & Flower Seeds

Of every description, Wholesale and Retail, at greatly reduced prices.

Seeds carefully packed for travel. Tests on view at the Store.

Scotch House.

A. M'LEAN & CO.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

Beg to intimate that they have received

A very Choice Assortment of Goods for the Winter and Fall Trade, comprising:

Gentlemen's Clothing,
Underclothing,
Baltic and White Shirts,
Waterproof Coats,
Hats, Boots, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

BOYS' CLOTHING,

In Suits, Pants & Inverness' Capes in great variety

All which they can with confidence recommend, and would solicit an early inspection of the same, as they will be sold at the smallest possible advance on English cost, to make room for other shipments.

Insurance.

The British and Foreign MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling

DIRECTORS IN LIVERPOOL AND LONDON:

A. Boyd and H. T. Wilson, Deputy Chairmen,
Francis C. Braun, Andrew Malcolmson,
Francis A. Clint, Robert Maxwell,
Charles C. Fletcher, George Papayannici,
Wm. James Forrester, John Part,
Arthur B. Forwood, Charles K. Pringle,
P. G. Heyworth, John Ravencroft,
Thomas Harrison, James Scartich,
Thomas Kendall, Samuel Stitt,
Edward Lawrence, Thomas Valentine,
George Lyall, T. Wilkinson Totley.

LIVERPOOL:

Manager and Underwriter, - Robert N. Dale
Secretary, Walter D. Pratt,
OFFICES, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS,
LONDON OFFICES, 25 CORNHILL.

Marine Insurances effected to all parts of the World.
When required Losses may be made payable at San Francisco, Hongkong, Shanghai, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

Agents.

jai26 3m JANION, RHODES & CO., Agents.

Northern Assurance Co

FOR FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1836;

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT;

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

Fully subscribed by upwards of 700 Shareholders, whose personal liability is UNLIMITED.

VESTED FUNDS, \$3,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company grant Insurances against Fire on every description of property.

This Institution accepts proposals at the rates of premium applicable to Europe, which on examination will be found more advantageous than those charged by other Offices having Agencies here. It unites all the advantages of a Mutual Association with the security of a Proprietary Company. The Participation Branch is conducted by the Proprietors of the Company for a charge of 10 per cent. upon the Premiums, without any other deduction whatever. Thus the assured enjoy the profit without the LIABILITY of the Mutual System.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.

The participation in profits has been most liberal; should claims arise before the year previous to the date of proposal, the premium will be reduced.